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Today there will be snow and southeast winds.

LEAP YEAR PRIVILEGES

Once in four years comes leap year and that is woman's opportunity. During the other three she must stand with her sister like a peep in a garden wearily waiting to be plucked. If she be fair, wealthy or intellectually attractive, her chance is good, but if these endowments are wanting she is likely to become a wall flower and may pine away in maiden solitude. As the wicked sprites are turned loose upon all halloweens and as in ancient times the reign of England's government were turned over to a lord of misrule during the twelve days and nights of the yuletide festivities, so during one year in four a woman may without fear or loss of maiden modesty, seek the mate of her choice and pop the momentous question. Her opportunity is the confirmed bachelor's dilemma. The world is full of bald, benevolent creatures who should be gathered into matrimony but whose dread of restraint, fickleness of mind or doubt of financial ability is an insurmountable bar for them. The bachelor has his seasons of pining for domestic joys, but when the attack comes on, he arranges in parallel columns—the dead weight of his income, and the expenses incidental to the married state. He forces himself at the end of one year lying in a debtor's prison and shrinks with horror from the imaginary scene. He has been for many months the devoted companion of Priscilla Perkins, an eminently proper person, vivacious, intelligent and decidedly pleasing. He admires her and if his circumstances would permit he possibly would—but then, it is out of the question. He has taken her to the theater, accompanied her to parties and finds positive comfort in her society, but some evil genius at the club whispers in his ear, "Leap year old boy; look out." He is filled with terror at the thought and gives his aforesaid lady friend a cold shake. He avoids Priscilla—with regret to be sure. Miserable and discontented he goes to visit his married friend Jones and enjoys feminine society at his expense. They receive him with a warm welcome which gradually cools as he becomes a diurnal and nocturnal chestnut at their fireside. The advice him to marry and he turns away with a groan to find other victims upon whom he may inflict his loneliness. Poor old fellow! May many of them be gathered into the fold during 1892, for the bachelor although a harmless, well meaning person, is a common nuisance. Ladies the opportunity is yours, be equal to it and let no guilty man escape.

PLATES ABOLISHED

It would seem at first glance that the printers by their action in abolishing the use of plate matter in the local papers, were interfering with the private business of the publishers. The action is not the result of haste nor a desire to dictate the manner in which the owners shall conduct the management of their respective papers. The subject has been discussed for several years, and yesterday's action was the culmination of the discussion. The theory of the printers is that in the preparation of the plate matter employment is given to a number of men in other cities whose wages are of no benefit to the business interests of this city, and who keep out of employment here a number who would otherwise be engaged. Their action is therefore in the line of self-protection rather than an arbitrary interference in the affairs of the publishers. The result of this ultimatum will be to make many radical changes in the papers, and it is probable that some inconvenience and hardship will follow. The printers wisely postponed the date when the new order of things shall take effect until March 1, thereby giving the publishers ample time to make such changes as shall be imperative. So far as the action affects THE HERALD, it is received rather as a request than as a demand and it will be complied with in a spirit of cheerfulness and upon a business basis. THE HERALD will continue to publish the news in a bright and attractive manner and will endeavor to merit the patronage that is now so liberally accorded to it.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

One of the most popular theories of the Socialist is that all railroads and other means of transportation and inter-communication shall be placed in the ownership of the public. A recent writer, in antagonizing this theory cites the conditions of the roadways of this country, "which are maintained by the public, maintained and cared for by the public." He says that since these roads passed out of the hands of corporations, that they have deteriorated in character, and that as the result "we are a nation without roads." This he argues, would be the fate of the railroads should they pass into the hands of the government. The writer seems to forget that the entire postal plant of this country belongs to, and is operated by the government. But few

countries in the world have any better postal service than our own, and in the last report of the postmaster-general an appropriation is urged, which, if granted, will introduce the very latest improvements for the rapid collection and distribution of the mail. In many of the European countries the railroads are owned by the state, and while in point of comfort and elegance, their coaches are not equal to American cars, still in other particulars the service is equally good. It would be a tremendous job for Uncle Sam to shoulder the railroads of the domain, but he is capable of doing it, and when he does the people won't have to pay from two to five cents a mile for transportation.

TRAINING OF NEGROES

Two years ago some Scotchmen purchased a tract of land in South Africa and proceeded to develop and cultivate it. Already coffee plantations are in a flourishing condition, and sugar, tea and tobacco tracts are well under way. The work has been done entirely by the natives, and has been done so well that the problem of the negroes of our own south becomes even more perplexing. In the two years the African negro has shown a greater aptitude and capacity for learning the mechanical arts of civilization than the negroes of the south have, even with all the advantages they have enjoyed for twenty-five years, backed by some generations have had had, at least, the opportunity to observe these arts. It is probable that one reason for this may be found in the influence handed down from the old slavery conditions. Then the blacks of the south "took no heed of the morning." They knew that whatever happened they would have their wants supplied—that what had been would be again. Since the climate of the south will not allow continuous labor on the part of the whites, it would seem that systematic training of the negro by skilled workmen is needed to develop the country as it should be.

Coincident with our unprecedented crops, the wheat crop being now officially reported at 612,000,000 bushels, says Henry Clegg, there is a general deficiency in Europe, and the Russian export is now wholly cut off, while Russia herself may have to import. It is therefore possible that our year's export of wheat and flour may reach 200,000,000 bushels, and our corn shipments may show a similar ratio of increase. This means a very important increase in the grain tonnage of the trunk roads connecting with the west; and, at the same time, the full occupation of the rolling stock of these roads is calculated to maintain rates of freight. The home situation therefore includes elements calculated to stimulate a future advance in stocks beyond what has been so far realized; but, as the present tone of the market is conservatively "bullish" rather than highly sanguine, prudent operators are likely to realize upon the profits of the late advance in the hope of buying back upon reactions; and we commend that policy for the moment to our friends.

KATE FIELD is nothing, if not combative. The latest subject on which she disagrees with other people is the new Boston anti-mud costume, and particularly the boots worn with that dress which she says "fold into creases, and are unbecoming." What has classic Boston to do with anything so mundane as mud? And why should any thought be given to how one looks when Boston questions only what one knows. One can easily imagine Bostonians discussing sociology and theosophy, but it bewilders one to think of Bostonians talking about mud and becoming and unbecoming costumes.

It is not probable that the council will take any action in the Kruse case until the Wright investigation committee shall make its report. That committee was unable to sit during the past week owing to the absence from the city of the mayor. It is not just that the Kruse case should go unheeded, when the demand is so general that he be investigated, until the Wright case is disposed of and yet on the principle that great bodies move slowly it will doubtless be a full month before anything positive is done to correct the abuses complained of in the director of the poor's office.

ENGLAND'S aristocracy has turned the cold shoulder to Lady Russell because she had the courage to go on the stand and tell of her husband's brutality and worse, in the face of time-disgraced custom which insists that a woman must suffer in silence. She can well bear this incense for the sympathy of ten thousand wives of royal monarchs, the world over, is extended towards her.

MAX O'RELL will be greeted by a large and cultured audience this evening in the Fountain Street church. The action of the city librarian in withdrawing one of his books from general circulation on account of its alleged suggestiveness will serve as a very good advertisement in drawing out the curious as well as the cultured.

CHARLES SCHREINER'S SOUS have just issued an index to the first ten volumes of Schreiner's Magazine, which will be found of great convenience to the readers of that popular monthly. Among other things it shows that there are but few writers prominent in current literature who have not contributed to its pages.

Yesterday's heading air and fine sleighing conspired to make the day one of keen enjoyment for those fortunate in the possession of horse and sleigh—or the price to hire them.

His majesty, the grip, shows no signs of abating, although his mercurial subjects, the bacilli, have been iden-

tified as guerrillas and their photographs have been taken and hung in the regu's gallery of death and pestilence.

MUDWUMP is on the downward grade. Even Grever's platitudinous waste of words in responding to a toast fails to revive it. What will George William Curtis do when the last expiring throbs convulse the form of his orphaned hobby?

It is claimed that a telephone has been constructed through which a whisper can be heard 500 miles. The local exchange will confer a favor if it shall furnish a phone through which a yell can be heard fifty feet.

CHILL will continue to juggle with the Baltimore incident until Uncle Sam's patience gives out, and then there will be music in the air off the harbor of Valparaiso.

BLAINE'S health is very good again. His sinking spell but served to magnify his popularity and give the politicians an opportunity to gauge the public pulse.

HILL'S luminous presence in the senate has obscured the hopes of the Clevelandites and they are groping aimlessly for a haven of comfort.

WHILE Speaker Crisp is held fast by the grip, Mr. Mills is piling up the rails to fence in the Texas senatorship.

AMUSEMENTS

Henry Chanfrau opened at Rodmond's last night in "Kit the Arkansas Traveler" to a large attendance.

Manager Smith promises a great special show at his theatre this week.

Max O'Fall will have a fine audience in the Fountain street Baptist church to-night.

Carrie Downs of Chelsea, Mich., who is in search of a husband will be at Geary's museum this week.

J. C. Stewart in the roaring comedy "Fat Men's Club" at Powers on Wednesday evening. Sale of seats opens this morning.

Arm Bands and Earrings.

Among the Kaffirs, and in the west of Africa as well as a plain ivory ring, in single piece, is in common use. Such are easily made. The tusk of the elephant is hollow save near the small end. Toward the larger end the ivory sheath is thin and irregular, but it thickens and becomes solid toward the tip. All that is necessary to make arm bands is to remove the soft, vascular inner parts and then to cut the ivory into cross sections, two or three inches wide. The rings thus made vary, of course in size. After being cut they are carefully polished.

With such rings the whole arm from wrist to elbow is often covered. Schweinfurth describes a pretty ornament of metal rings—the dog-bone—as in use among White Nile tribes. The individual rings are of iron, and are narrow and neatly made. They are worn so closely together upon the arm as to make a continuous metal sheath. Very curious are the arm collars from Bonka Bay, New Guinea, which consist of one spiral strip of bark.

Earrings are found in all times and among almost every people. They range in size, material and elegance from the brilliant set of gold setting, worn by our ladies, to the bird skins worn in the ears in New Zealand or the immense ornaments of shell with carved ivory inlaid from New Guinea. King Muzza's sister begged lead bullets from Schweinfurth and hammered from them bright earrings. From New Zealand come very pretty earrings of green jade in the shape of sharks' teeth.—Professor Frederick Starr in Popular Science Monthly.

Care of Dresses.

It is better to hang than to fold almost all dresses that are not wash dresses, if one has sufficient room, but if the room is limited and the dresses crowded when hung, then they should be folded, as anything is better than the "stringy" look which dresses crowded together in a small closet or wardrobe soon acquire. If a dress of cool material has any drapery, it will be found to keep its freshness much longer if the skirt is always bottom upward.

With a little practice and care this will be easily done and the creases prevented which come so quickly even in the best of materials from the folds hanging a ways the same way, both when in wear and when not.

Never sit in a damp dress if it can be avoided, for nothing so successfully creases it. It should at once be taken off and hung in a good position to dry. Careful attention should always be paid to dress braids and feelings. If a braid is replaced as soon as it commences to wear the facing will in many instances be saved.

A dress braid should always be put on by hand, and in most instances "rolled on." If sewn on by machine more time is consumed in ripping it off when it requires replacing than in both sewing on and ripping off a braid sewn on by hand. If one has to be much in the kitchen, woolen dresses should not be worn there. They hold the odors and smoke and soon become grimy and shabby.—Housekeeper.

Considered His Youth.

Sir John Macdonald, who was premier of Canada nearly all his political lifetime, was noted for his art of saying things that "tickled the town." No matter where he went, no matter how short the time that he staid, he made on some matter of current gossip some genial joke that traveled from tip to tip after he was gone.

In Toronto some years ago, a hale, rich and merry old gentleman of eighty, long an acquaintance of Sir John, became engaged to a very wealthy lady a few years his junior.

When the news "got round," the town talked of little else for a week. During this time Sir John arrived. Going to his political headquarters at the Albany club, he found the newly engaged octogenarian there "facing the music."

"What's this?" Sir John asked, affectionately laying his hand on the other's shoulder. Then, in an indignant tone and with a slight sigh, "Well, well, boys will be boys."—Youth's Companion.

WOMEN, THE FAIR

Talks with Women Interested in the Exposition.

WHAT THEY SAY OF THE SHOW

Mrs. Palmer, as an Executor—She Talks of the Wonderful Woman's Building How Designed and Built.

The ladies of Washington are intensely interested in the world's fair. We have here representative women from all parts of the United States, and there is scarcely a statesman's wife or a general's daughter who does not expect to visit it, and who is not anxious that her state should have a good representation in it. There is no diversity of opinion as to the part that woman should take in it, and the fair will probably have a better exhibit of woman's work than any national exposition has had in the past. It was from Washington that the movement was started which gave women a representation on the board of managers, and there is in existence here a society called the Isabella Memorial League. This is named after Queen Isabella of Spain, the woman who furnished the funds which enabled Columbus to discover America, and who, more than any man in the world, is entitled to the credit for the opening up of our continent. It is felt here that the Philadelphia centennial gave no adequate idea of what the women of the United States are, and of what they can do, and no effort will be spared in the coming exposition to show how women are now managing all kinds of business in the United States, including steamboat lines and street cars, and how they are engaged in every industry and trade, from typewriting to medicine, and from the law to the raising of fine stock. A part of the exposition will show the inventive genius of women, and it will demonstrate "what some of the best patents in the United States have been taken out by her, and the whole exhibit of the woman's department will put the American woman at the head of her sisters all the world over. The work of organizing woman's exhibits is rapidly going on, and the lady managers, a number of whom I have interviewed this week, give me most encouraging stories of their progress.

A CHAT WITH MRS. POTTER PALMER. I met Mrs. Palmer at the Arlington hotel during her recent visit to Washington. She is one of the brightest women of the United States and one of the most beautiful. Born in Louisville, Ky., she was educated here at Washington, and it was in 1871 that she married the noted Chicago millionaire who at that time had made a fortune in dry goods and had retired to enjoy his wealth.

During her visit abroad in the interests of the fair, she was well received by the most noted people in Europe, and she tells me that Mrs. Carnot, the wife of the president of France, is very much interested in the fair, and that the Princess Christian and other English ladies are greatly interested in the advancement shown by American women. Said she:

"I feel confident that the result of our work is going to surprise the people. The interior of the building for the woman's department will be decorated by women, and women will have to do with the architectural decorations of this building, which is to be a very imposing structure. The groups of statuary above the roof line will be executed by women, and the models for this work are now before the committee and the decision will be based entirely upon merit. We want to have the columns which uphold the entrance of the building carved by women, and these columns will be Doric in design and they will be donated by women. There will be three granite columns from the state of Washington, and there will be an onyx column from Missouri. The wainscoting in one of the departments is now being carved by women, and the paneling of the building throughout is to be made of native wood, and women will superintend or give the directions as to how it shall be put into the structure. I took the plans which Miss Hayden has made, to show the beautiful building which has been given us and how we propose to fill it, with me to Europe and the fact that a young woman of twenty-one was capable of planning such a building and of making the working drawings, was an astonishment to our European sisters."

WHAT MRS. LOGAN SAYS ABOUT THE FAIR. Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan's name is a household word in connection with numerous enterprises for the practical advancement of women, and her name heads a score of charitable boards and



MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

philanthropic societies. She has done a great deal in connection with the world's fair and she has her own ideas as to what part woman should take in it. I found her in her home, Calumet Place, on the hills overlooking Washington the other day and talked with her about the exposition.

"What is the District of Columbia doing for the fair, Mrs. Logan?" I asked. "The ladies of the District of Columbia and of Washington cannot do much for the reason that we have no local manufacturing or business industries here, but the government will make a fine display and there will be something in the way of art and charity. I don't believe you will find anywhere as

many charitable institutions as there are in this ten miles square. Mrs. President Harrison has given a bright example to the fashionable world here in devoting her time to the study of painting, and the art circle of Washington is yearly broadening. We have many artists here who will have pictures at the world's fair, and we will show what our schools and universities are doing in intellectual and physical culture among the girls and the boys."

"THE COLORED PEOPLE AND THE EXPOSITION." "By the way, Mrs. Logan," said I, "the colored people seem to think that the lady managers have not treated them right."

"This is not so," replied Mrs. Logan. "The colored women have been placed on the same footing as others in connection with the fair and they have been treated with equal deference. The whole trouble arose from the action of a delegation of colored women who called upon the national committee and demanded that a sum of money be placed at their disposal. This was refused upon the ground that the committee had no individual funds for special classes and they were referred to the state board in accordance with the regulations. Our committee accepted them upon a common footing with white women, and it was to this equality that they took exception. They claim that they should have represent-



MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

alive officers upon the board, and my request that the commissioners should give them a special requisition was voted down. I think on the whole, however," concluded Mrs. Logan, "that the ladies are doing very well in connection with the world's fair. It is true we have had annoyances which have kept back the work, but the different states have helped it, and Illinois alone gave eighty thousand dollars towards the woman's building. There is one thing, however, that I would like to say, and that is as to the character of the women who are pushing the world's fair work. They are free from the extreme views of that class usually ranked as strong minded. The combined sentiment of them seems to be the encouragement of talents and the furthering of woman's interests aside from any association of woman's rights."

MRS. LOCKWOOD'S LECTURES. A curious feature of the preparation for the world's fair is a set of lectures to be delivered by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, one of the national committee, to illustrate the work of women in all parts of the world. The profits of these lectures are to be used to defray the expenses of young women from each state to attend the world's fair who would otherwise be unable to go to Chicago. These women are to be women workers and women who have exhibited, and the young woman to be sent from a lady from the funds is Miss Jenny Stephens, whose artistic merit is well known here, and whose tapestry work is especially beautiful. Mrs. Lockwood's lectures are accompanied by stereoscopic views, and are to be given in the largest cities of the union. I talked with Mrs. Lockwood, last night, about the fair. She said:

"Our idea is not to set up the work of women in opposition to that of men, as many people think. We want our exhibits to be united with that of the men. Harriet Housner, for instance, does not go to the world's fair to compete with other women, but with the world at large. Irrespective of sex. We want our women to take their places in the ranks of aspirants irrespective of sex, and we think she will be able to hold her own. We are going to send a woman from the District of Columbia to do much of the painting on the walls of the exposition building, and the designs will be the result of competition. The work of the manager is getting on very nicely, and the committees in the various states are working with us. We shall not hold another meeting before April, but the work is going on, and the American woman as shown at Chicago in 1893 will be a type of which the United States may be proud."

SOUTH AMERICAN WOMEN AND THE FAIR. The vice president of the ladies' organization of the fair is Mrs. Ex-Congressman Wilkins, the wife of one of the proprietors of the Washington Post. Mrs. Wilkins is a rosy checked, bright-eyed Ohio woman, who is noted for her popularity here. She was a leading social figure during the administration of President Cleveland, and often received with Mrs. Carlisle while Senator Carlisle was speaker of the house. She is a woman of practical common sense and is devoting a great deal of time to the world's fair. Said she:

"We hope to make the fair a great success, and to show that the women of the nineteenth century is thoroughly up with, and if anything ahead, of the times. The different states of the union are up and doing, and we are getting efficient aid from every part of the country. We are going to have a fine display from South America and Mexico and the ladies who represent these countries in a social way here as the wives and daughters of the diplomatic representatives are doing a great deal for the fair. Some recognition of woman's work which have already been received from Mexico and South America are surprisingly beautiful and they show artistic taste and marvelous skill. There were last year a number of meetings of the South American women here, and there have been fourteen ladies, each of whom has been in correspondence with her people and has brought out something new and interesting in their manufactures in relation to women. In this way many more and beautiful articles have been collected. Among the ladies who are doing a great deal for the fair in this way are: Madame Romero, wife of the Mexican minister; Mrs. Mendonza, wife of the minister from Brazil; Mrs. Louren, wife of the

Peruvian minister; Mrs. Hubley Ashton, Mrs. Isham Hornsby, Mrs. Lowrie Bell, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Dickins, wife of Isaac Dickins of the navy, who has been journeying with her husband in foreign ports, has brought together a most valuable collection of native manufactures. A lady resident of Washington, Miss Goldie, who has devoted herself to the study of Spanish with the intention of making a specialty of translating the native South American publications, has among recent researches in literature discovered many interesting novels and short stories written by the women of several of the smaller republics that show marked talent and a knowledge of men and letters far in advance of what one would give them credit for. The study of the products of these southern climes brings to light many valuable inventions and manufactures that are largely the handiwork of females. As most of the architectural work upon the building is awarded to women whose talents have won them high praise both at home and abroad, one complete whole will be a most gratifying proof of the talent and progress in the high arts towards which the women of our generation are advancing."

THE THRUSH AND THE SNAIL.

How the Female Finally Managed to Swallow the Thrush.

"It is, I think, well to record the following observations of the intelligence of the thrush," says a writer in Nature. "The first happened on June 22, 1890. I then saw from the windows that look out on the lawn north of my house, a thrush steadily stepping warily all in front of the hedge that parts the lawn from the public road. The bird seemed to be intentionally making for a gravel path that, after passing almost close to its windows, leads to the northwest. It was bearing something in its bill. On coming to the path it attempted to break this on a stone. It did not succeed. It then tried another stone. This time it succeeded. Thereupon it flew away. On the spot I found a remarkably big stone embedded in the path and round it were scattered bits of snail shell. The bird had eaten the snail. The second of the observations I would note, and the more striking of the two, happened on June 5, 1890. I then was viewing the gravel path from the west-most of the four windows. Just beneath me standing on the path was a female thrush. She had succeeded in breaking a snail shell. She had the snail in her bill. But despite vigorous efforts she could not swallow it. Up hopped a male thrush. Standing before the female he opened his bill. He dropped the snail into his bill. He chewed the snail. He dropped it back into the female's ready bill. She swallowed it. The pair bitingly trotted off side by side toward the small gate. I saw them no more."

STRANDED AMERICANS.

Hundreds of Unfortunates in South America Endeavoring to Get Home.

A civil engineer who has recently returned from South America says, according to the Dallas News: "I saw hundreds of Americans standing on the wharves at Buenos Ayres and Santiago pleading with the ship captains to bring them away. They are willing to do any sort of manual work to get away. They are in a wretched condition. Material progress on the continent has been ruined by the revolution. The Argentine Republic and the recent intermarriage struggle in Chile. All railroad building has been stopped and English gold, which has been the developing influence, has been cut off by the unsettled condition of things. No man knows what the morrow will bring forth."

"Young men laboring under the delusion that South America is an Eldorado had better disillusionize themselves at once. It is the last place on earth to go for bettering one's chances. After another ten years have gone by things may improve down there, but there has got to be a considerable settling down all around before you can expect any good to come out of South America."

HE COULDN'T DEADHEAD.

Bartley Wrote the Play, But He Didn't Get Into the Theater.

The late Bartley Carr, the playwright, one day found himself in a small, but "hustling" mining town in the far west, says the New York Telegram. He saw that a play of his that had been pirated was to be presented at the theater that night. He went to the play house and told the ticket taker that he would like to see the "show."

"Who are you?" asked the manager.

"My name is Bartley Campbell," was the reply.

"I don't know you," returned the manager.

"Oh, yes you do," said Campbell, "I am Bartley Campbell, the author of this play, and I want to see how you are doing it."

"How do I know you are Bartley Campbell?" surlily demanded the pirate manager.

"Why," answered Campbell, pointing to a horrible picture of the author on a poster, "there's my portrait."

"Come off," said the manager. "You can't play that game on me. That portrait ain't a bit like you, and if it is we don't let no deadheads into this show."

Be Sure If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. A Boston lady, whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below: "In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me theirs would last longer; that I might take it as tea."

To Get Say's trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, knew what it was, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly stand. I looked like a person in convalescence. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." Mrs. B. A. GOTT, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. Or, for 25¢ Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apocryphics, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.